December 19, 1751. THE Numb. 51.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A ſeaſonable ENTERTAINMENT.

THERE is ſcarcely, among thoſe Evils to which human Life is expoſed, any ſo univerſally dreaded as Poverty. Every other Species of Miſery, thoſe, who are not much accuſtomed to diſturb the preſent Moment with Reflection, can eaſily forget, becauſe it is not frequently forced upon their Regard: But it is impoſſible to paſs a Day or an Hour in the Confluxes of Men, without ſeeing how much Indigence is expoſed to Contumely, Neglect and Inſult; and, in its loweſt State, to Hunger and Nakedneſs, to Injuries againſt which every Paſſion is in Arms, and to Wants which Nature cannot ſuſtain.

Againſt other Evils the Heart is often hardened by true or by falſe Notions of Dignity and Reputation: Thus we ſee Dangers of every Kind faced with Willingneſs, becauſe Bravery, in a good or bad Cauſe, is never without its Encomiaſts and Admirers. But in the Proſpect of Poverty there is nothing but Gloom and Melancholy; the Mind and Body ſuffer together; Miſeries bring no Alleviations; it is a State in which every Virtue is obſcured, and in which no Conduct can avoid Reproach; a State in which Chearfulneſs is Inſenſibility, and Dejection Sullenneſs, and of which the Hardſhips are without Honour, and the Labours without Reward.

Of theſe Calamities there ſeems not to be wanting a general Conviction; for we hear on every Side the Noiſe of [illegible], and ſee the Streets thronged with numberleſs Multitudes, whoſe Faces are clouded with Anxiety, and whoſe Steps are hurried, by Perturbation, from no other Motives than the Hope of Gain; and the whole World is put in Motion, by the Deſire of that Wealth, which is chiefly to be valued, as it ſecures us from Poverty; for it is more uſeful for Defence than Acquiſition, and is not ſo much deſired to procure Good as to exclude Evil.

Yet there are always ſome whoſe Paſſions or Follies lead them to a Conduct oppoſite to the general Maxims and Practice of Mankind; ſome who run headlong upon Poverty, with the ſame Eagerneſs with which others avoid it, and ſee their Revenues hourly leſſened, and the Eſtates which they inherit from their Anceſtors mouldering away, without Reſolution to change their Courſe of Life; yet perſevere againſt all Remonſtrances, and go forward with full Career, though they ſee before them the Precipice of Deſtruction.

It is not my Purpoſe, in this Paper, to expoſtulate with ſuch as ruin their Fortunes by expenſive Schemes of Buildings and Gardens, which they carry on with the ſame Vanity that prompted them to begin; chuſing, as it happens in a thouſand other Caſes, the remoter Evil before the lighter, and ſuffering the Shame of Repentance till they incur the Miſeries of Diſtreſs. Thoſe for whom I intend my preſent Admonitions, are the Thoughtleſs, the Negligent, and the Diſſolute; who having, by the Viciouſneſs of their own Inclinations, or the Seducements of alluring Companions, been engaged in Habits of Expence, and accuſtomed to move in a certain Round of Pleaſures diſproportioned to their Condition, are without Power to extricate themſelves from the Enchantments of Cuſtom, avoid Thought becauſe they know it will be painful, and continue, from Day to Day, and from Month to Month, to anticipate their Revenues, and ſink every Hour deeper into the Gulphs of USURY and EXTORTION.

This Folly is leſs to be regarded with Pity, becauſe it cannot be imputed to the Vehemence of ſudden Paſſion; nor can the Miſchief which it produces be the Effect of any ſingle Act, which Rage, or Deſire, might execute before there could be Time for an Appeal to Reaſon. Theſe Men are advancing towards Miſery by ſoft Approaches, and deſtroying themſelves, not by the Violence of a Blow, which when once given, can never be recalled, but by a ſlow Poiſon, hourly repeated, and obſtinately continued.

This Conduct is ſo abſurd when it is examined by the unprejudiced Eye of rational Judgment, that nothing but Experience could evince its Poſſibility; yet abſurd as it is, the ſudden Fall of ſome Families, and the ſudden Riſe of others, prove it to be common; and every Year ſees Wretches ſink into Contempt and Want, by their coſtly Sacrifices to Pleaſure and to Vanity.

It is the Fate of almoſt every Paſſion, when it has paſſed the Bounds which Nature preſcribes, to counteract its own Purpoſe. Too much Rage hinders the Warrior from Circumſpection, too much Eagerneſs of Profit hurts the Credit of the Trader, too much Ardour takes away from the Lover that Eaſineſs of Addreſs with which Ladies are delighted. Thus Extravagance, though dictated by Vanity, and incited by Voluptuouſneſs, ſeldom procures ultimately either Applauſe or Pleaſure.

If Praiſe be juſtly eſtimated by the Character of thoſe from whom it is received, there will be little Satisfaction given to the Spendthrift by the Encomiums which he purchaſes. For who are they that animate him in his Purſuits, but young Men, thoughtleſs and abandoned like himſelf, unacquainted with all on which the Wiſdom of Mankind has impoſed the Stamp of Excellence, and devoid alike of Knowledge and of Virtue? By whom is his Profuſion praiſed, but by Wretches who conſider him as ſubſervient to their Purpoſes, Sirens that entice him to Shipwreck, and Cyclops that are gaping to devour him!

Every Man whoſe Knowledge, or whoſe Virtue, can give Value to his Opinion, looks with Scorn or Pity upon a Number of whom not one can afford much Gratification to Pride, on him whom the Pandars of Luxury have drawn into the Circle of their Influence, and whom he ſees purſued out among the different Miniſters of Folly, and about to be torn to Pieces by his injured Creditors, whom he has, from Time to Time, daily fed by ſpecious Promiſes, whom he makes it a Buſineſs to deceive, and laugh at their repeated Demands: While he receives no Applauſe for this his behaviour, but from Creatures as wretched as himſelf.

Such is the Praiſe that is purchaſed by Prodigality; even when it is yet not diſcovered to be falſe, it is the Praiſe only of thoſe whom it is reproachful to pleaſe, and whoſe Eſteem is corrupted by their Intereſt. Men who live by the Riots which they encourage, and who know that when ever their Pupil grows wiſe, they ſhall loſe their Power [illegible] with his Praiſe, if it could laſt, ſmiles the Contempt of Vanity, which [illegible] very delicate, be ſatisfied; but the Time is always haſtening [illegible] Triumph, poor as it is, muſt vaniſh, and when thoſe who [illegible] him with Obſequiouſneſs and Compliments, ſaw [illegible] and ſhudder at his Riots, muſt turn upon him with [illegible] him with the Vices promoted by [illegible].

And as little Pretenſions has the [illegible] and vicious Expences, to [illegible] by others. To make any [illegible] it to be laſting, ſince whatever we [illegible] muſt be enjoyed with Solicitude and [illegible] ſet upon it, the more anxious the Pleaſure of poſſeſſion be interrupted. How can he then be envied for his Poſſeſſion, who knows that its Continuance cannot be expected, and who is [illegible] give him up to the Gripe of Poverty, which [illegible] he has given way to more Exceſſes, practiſed [illegible] indulged his Appetites with more Profuſeneſs?

It appears evident that Prodigality is neceſſary even to compleat the Pleaſure of Expence, for it may be generally remarked [illegible] what they know their Fortune can [illegible] jovial Expence, always breaks out ſome Proof of Diſcontent and Impatience; they either ſcatter with a Kind of wild Deſperation, and affected Laviſhneſs, as Criminals brave the Gallows when they cannot eſcape it, or pay their Money with a peeviſh Anxiety, and endeavour at once to ſpend idly, and to ſave meanly, having neither Firmneſs to deny their Paſſions, nor Courage to gratify them, but murmuring at their own Enjoyments, and poiſoning the Bowl of Pleaſure by Reflection on the Coſt.

Among theſe Men there is often the Vociferation of Merriment, but very ſeldom the Tranquillity of Chearfulneſs; they inflame their Imaginations to a Kind of momentary Jollity, by the Help of Wine and Riot, and conſider it as the firſt Buſineſs of the Night to ſtupify Recollection, and lay that Reaſon aſleep which diſturbs their Gayety, and calls upon them to retreat from Ruin.

But this poor broken Satisfaction is of ſhort Continuance, and muſt be expiated by a long Series of Miſery and Regret. In a ſhort Time the Creditor grows impatient, the laſt Acre is ſold, the Paſſions and Appetites ſtill continue, and call inceſſantly for their uſual Gratifications, and the Remainder of Life paſſes away in vain Repentance, or impotent Deſire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt* 23.

WE have a moſt diſagreeable Scene before us this Year, the Plague has ſo conſiderably augmented, as to oblige the Inhabitants to be almoſt continually removing from one Village to another, or rather from one Seat of Infection to the other; for even the remoteſt Parts, which were always thought to be the moſt ſecure, have not been exempt. In the midſt of this Calamity, we have had four ſucceſſive Fires; the firſt on the 9th Inſtant, near the Moſque of Sultan Mehemet, which burnt for twenty-one Hours, with a violent North-Eaſt Wind, by which nine Diſtricts of the Town have been conſumed, each Diſtrict containing about 700 Houſes, among which were the Quarters of the Janiſſaries, conſiſting of ninety-eight Ranges of Chambers, each uſually containing from 350 to 400 Men. The Janiſſaries then preſent, to the Number of about 20,000, were, in this Extremity, obliged to encamp on the great Place called the Eithmeidan; 200 of them have been ſince miſſing, and it is concluded were deſtroyed in attempting to extinguiſh the Flames. The other three Fires were leſs conſiderable, burning only four or five Hours each; by which, however, many Seraglios of the great Men of this Government have been reduced to Aſhes.

Peterſburg, Aug. 31. In Conſequence of the laſt Inſtructions ſent to Count Panin, Miniſter from this Court to that of Stockholm, that Miniſter is to make the following Declaration there; 'That it is with great Satisfaction the Empreſs ſees the Time approaching for the Opening of the Diet of the States of Sweden; becauſe, as her Imperial Majeſty is informed, that the Deſire of the Swediſh Nation unanimouſly tends to ſecure the Peace, and to remove every Obſtacle to the Duration of it, ſhe does not Doubt but the States will take Reſolutions accordingly, and ſuch as will tend to the Support of a good Underſtanding with the Empire of Ruſſia, by the Renewal of ſuch Treaties and Conventions, as may

ſtrengthen

strengthen the Harmony, and increaſe the Friendſhip, between the two Courts, and their reſpective Subjects.'

Madrid, Aug. 31. The Merchants from all Parts of the Kingdom are unanimous in their Inſtances, that the next Fleet of Galleons and the Flotilla be ſent to the Weſt-Indies on the ſame Footing as formerly, the Advantages ariſing from that Oeconomy of the Indian Commerce extending to the whole Body of national Traders, whereas that by Regiſter Ships is no more than a lucrative Scheme for the Court, by which a few private Perſons and many Foreigners, Adventurers in the Cargoes of thoſe Ships, engroſs all the Emoluments.

Stockholm, Sept. 3. Colonel Panin, who was lately ſent from Peterſbourg to Compliment the King on his Acceſſion to the Throne, has poſtponed his Departure for a few Days. It is obſervable, that, ſince his Arrival in this City, he has viſited all the Foreign Miniſters, except the Marquis de Mirabeau, the French Ambaſſador. Hence one may judge that the Courts of Peterſbourg and Verſailles are not yet in a Humour to be reconciled.

Vienna, Sept. 7. Yeſterday there was a grand Conference at the Palace on the Election of a King of the Romans, and a Project is talked of, for bringing the Court of Berlin ſo far into our Intereſt, as to make no Oppoſition to that Election; and this they ſuppoſe may be done by ceding to his Pruſſian Majeſty that ſmall Part of Silеſia which is actually held by her Imperial Majeſty.

Hanover, Sept. 14. It is ſtill aſſured that the King, our moſt gracious Maſter, will come over very early next Year; and that immediately after his Arrival the Negotiations actually begun at divers Courts of the Empire will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Vigour, particularly ſuch as are relative to the Election of a King of the Romans.

Hague, Sept. 14. The great Number of Miniſters, and thoſe of the firſt Rank, which the Court of Verſailles is ſending to the ſeveral Courts and States of the Empire, manifeſtly proves, how deſirous the Moſt Chriſtian King is, that the Election of a King of the Romans ſhould not ſucceed in Favour of the Houſe of Auſtria, and its Allies: And all our Letters from Vienna, and other Places in the Intereſt of the Imperial Court, ſhew that they are under great Apprehenſion of ſeeing that important Affair take a different Turn to what was expected it would, before the Elector of Cologn in Favour of the oppoſite Party.

Various are the Conjectures about the Motives which have induced the Prince Stadtholder to take the Journey to Aix la Chapelle. Moſt People imagine that his Health was not the principal. This Seaſon will, probably, diſcover the real Cauſe. There is much Talk of the Diſgrace of ſome People, who have done a great deal of Miſchief, the one in the private Way, and the other in publick Affairs; and the Fall of this laſt may conſiderably turn that of others; from whence People promiſe themſelves ſome Advantage to the Syſtem of the Finances in the Province of Holland; tho' they are yet upon a very uncertain Footing.

The Affair of the Wine Merchants, which has made ſo much Noiſe, is at length determined, almoſt to the entire Satisfaction of the States of the Province, who have been in a great Degree obey'd; but as it was demonſtrated, that the Oath which was required, would be very prejudicial to that Branch of Commerce, it's aſſured, that their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, being ſatisfied with having been obey'd, will publiſh a Declaration, which will in ſuch Manner modify the Oath, that it will be in a Manner wholly aboliſh'd, without putting the Sovereign Power under a Neceſſity of retracting.

The Collector of the Tax upon Wine in this City has abſconded, and carried off above 60,000 Florins. His Mother, who was his Security for 40,000 Florins, has paid it. There has juſt been brought to the Priſon of the States at the Hague a Collector from about Tergau, whoſe Caſh was found greatly deficient; and it is reckoned that ſince the Eſtabliſhment of Collections, 64 Collectors have become Bankrupts.

Paris, Sept. 17. We have had publick Rejoicings here three Days ſucceſſively for the Birth of a Duke of Burgundy, ſuch as Fireworks, Illuminations, ſcattering of Money among the Populace, &c. all which paſſed without any bad Accident: But it was not ſo at Verſailles, where a Firework having been played off laſt Monday on the Parade, between the Palace and the King's Stables, ſome Rockets fell into the Stables, and ſet them on Fire. The King and the Dauphin repaired to the Spot now and then, to animate the Guards and others employ'd in extinguiſhing the Fire; notwithſtanding which it was not entirely maſter'd till Yeſterday. Several Men loſt their Lives, and divers Horſes periſhed in the Flames. The Damage is very conſiderable, the Conflagration having laſted three Days.

Great Rejoicings were to have been made in other Parts of the Kingdom on this Occaſion; but his Majeſty has ordered them to be laid aſide, and the Sums that would have been expended in Fireworks, &c. to be appropriated to the marrying of honeſt, ſober Girls, who for want of Money cannot get Husbands.

Lisbon, Aug. 17. We have juſt received Advice, that a Squadron of ten French Men of War did on the 14th inſt. put into the Port of Caſcaes, which lies within three Leagues of this City, and after taking in ſome freſh Proviſions put to Sea again.

LONDON,

August 27. It is ſaid there is a Scheme on Foot for making the ſeveral Goals of this Metropolis larger, and conſequently leſs unwholſome than they are at preſent, and for eſtabliſhing ſome Kind of Manufacture in each of them, that the Induſtrious may have an Opportunity of maintaining themſelves, at leaſt, if not of procuring their Liberty by their own Labour.

Aug. 31. Yeſterday Morning a Poliſh Jew made Oath, before Richard Chamberlayne, Eſq; that he had been robb'd, in a Houſe at Crawford Bridge, near Hounſlow, of 554 Ducats, which he had tied up in his Girdle, being, it ſeems, the common Method which theſe People uſe to carry their Money. The Jew further declared, by an Interpreter, that the Landlord of the Houſe, with another Man at Crawford, came into his Room in the Middle of the Night, and forcibly took away his Money; on which a Warrant was granted him, and it is to be hoped the Offender will be brought to condign Puniſhment; for 'tis ſhocking, that Houſes that hang out Signs to invite the weary Traveller to Eaſe and Refreſhment, ſhould be made a Trap to rob the Innocent of their Property.

Sept. 3. Among the ſeveral Memorials drawn up by the French Court to prove her Right to the Iſland of St. Lucia, there is one which ſpeaks to the following Purport.

That in 1624, M. Dijet de Nambuc, after having conquered ſome of the Antille Iſlands, alſo ſeized upon the Iſland of St. Lucia, and took Poſſeſſion of it in due Form, but could not keep Footing there. That in 1638, ſome Engliſh Adventurers made a Deſcent there, and were ſoon after expelled by the Savages. That M. du Parquet, Nephew of M. Dijet de Nambuc, having ſucceeded to the Rights of his Uncle, took Poſſeſſion of St. Lucia towards the End of the Year 1640, by Conſent of the Native Inhabitants, who acknowledged him in Quality of Governor. In 1674 the Engliſh having attacked the Iſland of St. Lucia, with a Body of 1500 Men, obliged M. Baard, the then Governor thereof, to deliver up the Fort to them. The next Year, the Engliſh having been again driven out by the Savages, the French repoſſeſſed themſelves of the Iſland, but having neglected to maintain the Colony, the Iſland became almoſt common to all Nations, 'til the Year 1686, when the Engliſh come with Force and Arms, and drove out the few French that were ſettled there, pretending that the Iſland belonged to them, &c.

We learn by a private Letter from Turin, that the Politicks of the Italian Princes are at preſent refined to ſuch a Degree, that it is abſolutely impoſſible to form any certain Notion of the Ends to which they are directed; or conſequently of the Methods they are like to purſue. But through the Midſt of theſe Clouds it is eaſily perceiv'd, that the Fate of Corſica will be near to fix their Speculation; for if through a Succeſſion of deluſive Scenes, the fierce Inhabitants of that Iſland can be brought to reliſh thoroughly a certain Syſtem, there will be but one Intereſt left in Italy, to which thoſe who are not ſupple enough to court, muſt in the End be obliged to ſubmit.

From Paris we hear, that the King has ſent Orders to all the Intendants of Provinces to be very vigilant in their reſpective Departments in preventing the Exportation of Corn; the Harveſt having been ſo indifferent, that they have nothing to ſpare for their Neighbours.

The Debtors in the Chatelet have, to the utmoſt of their poor Abilities, celebrated the Royal Birth with Fireworks and Illuminations. There was a Wit among them (which is not without a Precedent) who very happily adapted two Inſcriptions to their Circumſtances; one was, *Fidem ne Vincula mutant*, i. e. Our Loyalty is ſtill the ſame; the other, *Gaudet in ipſo Dolori*, Amidſt our Sufferings we rejoice.

The Duke de Belle-Iſle at Metz has out-topp'd all that has been done on this Occaſion; he gave a Dinner to the whole Garriſon, conſiſting of 8000 Men, allowing each private Man a Pound and a half of Meat, the like Quantity of Bread, and a Pint of good bodied Wine, and they were regularly ſeated at Horſe-Shoe Tables. The Officers were treated with a Sumptuouſneſs proportionate to their Rank; and in the Evening there was a ſurpriſing Firework, a Feaſt and Ball, where the Perſons of Rank of both Sexes were entertained with the utmoſt Profuſeneſs and Magnificence. The Biſhop of the City gave a plentiful Meal to Fifteen hundred poor People at his Palace, and deſigns to give Fortunes to ſeveral poor Maidens.

Five Ships are arrived at Rouen with Corn from Amſterdam, where they left ſeveral others taking in the ſame Lading for the ſame Port; and above double that Number are expected from England with the ſame valuable Commodity.

In a private Letter from Edinburgh we hear, that the following moſt remarkable Story happened there: An old Woman who was reputed a Miſer, being very anxious to know how her Effects would be diſpoſed after her Death, provided ſhe ſhould not make a Will, fell upon the Scheme of counterfeiting Death. She communicated the Secret to her Maid, who readily embraced it, and gave it out that ſhe was dead; the Apparatus being finiſhed, a great many Relations aſſembled, who waited impatiently for her Death, and began to talk very freely about her Affairs, one claiming one Thing, and another another, 'till at laſt her Patience being quite exhauſted, ſhe could no longer contain her Rage, at hearing her Effects diſpoſed of ſo contrary to her Inclination, and roſe up immediately, telling them, that ſhe would prevent their Deſigns by making a Will, which produced ſo terrible a Conſternation in the Company, that ſome ſcream'd out, and others fainted away.

As the Parliament intend to meet the 14th of November next, we can with Certainty aſſure the Public, there is a Scheme ready to be offered to pay Part of the Navy Debt by Way of Lottery, on Terms much more advantageous than the preſent, by an open Subſcription; ſo it is to be hoped the Engroſſers of the preſent Lottery Tickets will not find Bubbles enough to take them off their Hands, unleſs they lower the Price of them to near Par.

N. B. There are now in the South-Sea-Houſe upwards of 40,000 Tickets which are not diſpoſed of, beſides great Quantities that are pawn'd in Bankers and other private Hands for a riſing Market; ſo that thoſe who are determin'd to be in Fortune's Way, will they have a little Patience, may depend on bubbling the Bubblers, and having Tickets at almoſt whatever Price they pleaſe to buy them at, otherwiſe the Gentlemen Ingroſſers muſt wheel with 20 or 30,000, which will for ever cure them from ingroſſing for the future.

We hear that ſeven Ships are arrived in the Texal from St. David's Streights, and their Cargoes are ſaid to conſiſt of ſeventeen Whales, beſides Blubber.

On Sunday Morning early, the Antelope, John MacClellan, Maſter, ſailed from Graveſend for Georgia, with 160 German Proteſtants, who came from Germany on the Invitation of their Countrymen at Ebenezer in Georgia, and got over at their own Expence to ſettle in that Colony.

Sept. 6. Welch and Jones, condemned for the Murder of Sarah Green, were carried in a Cart from the New Goal in Southwark to Kennington-Common, and there executed, purſuant to their Sentences, amidſt as great a Concourſe of People as ever were aſſembled together on ſuch an Occaſion. They behaved in a penitent Manner; and confeſſed being concerned in the Affair of Sarah Green ſo far as related to the Rape, but ſaid that they were not the Cauſe of her Death, but that it was N——, that uſed her in the barbarous Manner which occaſioned it. They both declared Coleman's Innocence, who ſuffered for that Murder, and that he was as far from being with them at that Time, that they did not ſo much as know him; but that Nichols went by the Name of Coleman. And Welch wrote a Letter to the ſame Purpoſe, to Coleman's Brother, the Morning of their

the Execution. Their Bodies were not hung in Chains, but delivered to their Friends. We shall here give our Readers Mr. Coleman's solemn Declaration concerning his Innocence of the Murder of Sarah Green, delivered to the Rev. Mr. Wilson at the Place of Execution; which was as follows:

"The dreadful Sentence passed upon me, I shall meet with Chearfulness being in no Degree conscious of the least Guilt of that most inhuman and most unnatural Crime that I have been found guilty of. I am very sensible that it is not in my Power to make the incredulous World believe me innocent. I leave the following Account with Mr. Wilson, who I am greatly obliged to, and return him my hearty Thanks for the comfortable Relief I have received from him in a Preparation for a future State of Bliss, and I hope he will cause it to be published for my Satisfaction, that it may [illegible] the impartial Examination of all Persons. Namely, on the 23d of July 1748, I went, &c. &c.——[Here follows a long and circumstantial Relation of the several Companies he was in, on the Day of the Murder; as also Reflections on the Evidence against him at his Trial.]——I shall answer before the Tribunal of Christ, at the dreadful Day of Judgment, that the foregoing Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, is the Truth, and nothing but the Truth. I do also most solemnly protest, that I am not in any Degree guilty of that most inhuman Murder of Sarah Green, neither was I at Newington, or in Kennington-Lane, that Night that the cruel Fact was committed on her. This I declare as a dying Man, and I sincerely believe (as the Rev. Mr. Wilson told me several Times) if I was directly or indirectly guilty of that Murder, and go out of the World with denying it, that eternal Damnation would be my Portion. It is an inexpressible Pleasure to me, that I am so soon to leave this very wicked World; and I hope that God Almighty of his infinite Mercy and Goodness, will, thro' the Merits and Intercession of my blessed Redeemer, his only Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, pardon all my Sins, and receive my Soul to eternal Happiness. There is nothing that gives me so much Concern as the Distress I leave my poor Wife and two Infants in. She has been very good to me under my unhappy Misfortunes; and to have my poor afflicted Brothers. I hope that the Almighty will be the Guardian of my Wife and Children; and that all good Christian People will commiserate their unhappy State. I do most heartily desire all, and every one, whom I have offended, that they would vouchsafe to forgive me; and I do freely and heartily forgive my Prosecutors, and all the World, wherein any hath offended me, or done me any Manner of Injury whatsoever, even as I desire to be forgiven of God, and to be absolved from my Sins thro' the Merits of my blessed Redeemer."

Sept. 17. Letters from Petersburg advise, that an Express is arrived there from Constantinople, with a particular Account of the Conferences which Mr. Obreskow, charged with the Russian Affairs at the Port, has had with the Turkish Ministry, the Substance of which is, That the said Minister had renewed, in the strongest Terms, the Assurances of the Grand Signior's invariable Resolution to keep up a perfect Harmony with the Imperial Court of Russia: That his Highness was convinced of the Groundlessness of the Reports spread concerning the Affairs of the North, which caused an ill grounded Prejudice at Constantinople: That he was firmly satisfied of the Empress's sincere Desire to cement the Peace with the Swedish Nation by a Renewal of Treaties, and that he was disposed to contribute thereto by his good Offices, &c.——But from Dantzick (where they have no Interest in disguising the Truth, though it may be their Case to be misinformed as well as others) they say, that according to their freshest Intelligence from the Frontiers of Turky all Things seem to be very quiet there, or in other Words, that there was no Appearance of the Ottoman Troops going to take the Field; but nevertheless, the Infidels continued repairing and augmenting the Fortifications of Oczakow, Bender and Choczim, and filling the Magazines and Arsenals with all Sorts of Provision and Warlike Stores.

In regard to the Conduct and Maxims of the *Ottoman* Court, we may observe, that they have seldom let slip any Opportunity to enlarge their Dominions; and as for all the Assurances given by the Turkish Ministry, concerning their Sovereign's pacifick Disposition, they are to be relied on, provided the Russians and Swedes don't quarrel, and no Broils arise at the same Time in Germany; it being a fundamental Point of their *Religion* as well as of their *Policy*, to take Advantage of the Divisions among their Christian Neighbours; and accordingly they conclude their Great Festival called *Bairam* with a solemn Prayer, *That God would please to root out all Christian Princes, or arm them, against one another, that they may have an Opportunity to enlarge the Boundaries of their Empire, and propagate their Law.*

October 8. Henry Simmons, the Jew, (who swore that Mr. Goddard, the Inn-keeper, at Cranford Bridge near Hounslow, robbed him of 554 Ducats, for which Mr. Goddard was tried last Sessions at the Old Bailey, and honourably acquitted, and the said Simmons was indicted for Perjury;) was, on Sunday last, met on the Road to Harwich by Mr. Ashley of this City, Brandy-Merchant, who knew him, and that he so stood indicted, and that a Warrant was issued out by Mr. Alderman Gascoyne, for the said Crime, and that such Warrant was in the Hands of Mr. Ford Deputy-Clerk of the Peace of London; Mr. Ashley instantly came Post for London, got the Warrant from Mr. Ford, and returned with the utmost Expedition, and took him some Miles short of Harwich, where he intended to take Shipping for Holland; and putting him into the Possession of a Constable, he was carried to Chelmsford, in order to be examined before the Bench of Justices who were then sitting; and whilst waiting for a Hearing, Simmons contrived to put into the Coat Pocket of Mr. Ashley Ducats, and then earnestly prest to be heard by the Justices; before whom he declared, and desired to make Oath, that Mr. Ashley was the Person, who with the said Mr. Goddard, had robbed him of the 554 Ducats; and, as a Confirmation thereof, he was sure that Mr. Ashley had Part of the said Ducats in his Right-Hand Coat Pocket; but it clearly appearing that the Jew put them in himself, he was sent to London Hand-cuff'd, with a proper Guard, and carried Yesterday before Justice Fielding, who committed him to New-Prison, in order to take his Trial next Sessions at the Old-Bailey, for the said Perjury.

October 15. By Yesterday's Mail there is an Account that an English Ship, laden with Ammunition and Provisions for Nova Scotia, having been drove on the Coast of Canada, was there pillaged by the Indians of her whole Cargo.

In the Hague Gazette of the 18th Instant we find the following Paragraph dated from Brest, Oct. 3. The Squadron that sailed some Months since from our Port under the Command of M. Perrier, is expected back forthwith; and we are assured, that immediately after its Return, another of much the same Force, which is now fitting out here, will put to Sea; but it is pretended that this last will not proceed farther than the other, there being no other Design in sending it out than to exercise the Seamen.

In all well instituted Commonwealths, Care has been taken to limit Mens Possessions; which is done for many Reasons, and, amongst the rest, for one which perhaps is not often considered, i. e. that when Bounds are set to Mens Desires, after they have acquired as much as the Laws will permit them, their private Interest is at an End, and they have nothing to do but to take Care of the Public. Hence one need not wonder if the Public is not better taken Care of in most modern States, when we see Men that can reckon up their Thousands and Ten Thousands of annual Rents, still eagerly scrambling for more, engaging in any dirty Job to encrease the Store, adding House to House, and joining Field to Field, sometimes meanly stooping to accept a Pension for Services they are ashamed to own, and leaving the Care of the Public to Posterity, who, at the Rate Things are managed, may probably not be left in a Condition to support themselves.——But where is the Remedy for this Evil? No where to be found: The Disease is obvious to all, but the Cure is out of the Reach of human Skill. In every Country Power follows Riches; therefore it cannot be expected the Mighty will ever make a Law by which themselves must be most affected. So that all the Wise can do, is to take the World as they find it, make the best of every bad Market, reform what they can, and leave Providence to deal with what is too hard for them.

As the Irish Lottery, drawn in Conjunction with ours, is considered in that Kingdom, as an excellent Contrivance for bringing Good out of Evil, by making a Spirit of Gaming answer charitable Purposes; it may possibly be thought not amiss to pursue the same Method here, in Case of a future Lottery, in Favour of the many useful Hospitals that have been erected within these few Years, for the Relief of the Miserable and the Indigent.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston in Jamaica, July 20.

The Ship Queen Mary is arrived here from St. Kitts, it being bad Weather made her come here for Freight, and I believe she will stay here a long Time, for our Crop is over. We have an Account of a violent Hurricane at that and other of the Windward Islands. The Pelham arrived here about twenty Days ago, and is said again for Bristol. We had a great Sickness in this Town for about six Weeks never left us, or fix a Day (of the White People) die; one Day fourteen. At ver they die like rotten Sheep; they have the Yellow Fever among them, which rages like a Plague, and are seized with a Purging and bloody ing. They die with the same in Kingston. We have had very hard squally Weather here of late, with a great Deal of Rain, and three times ter Weather than I have known it in this Country; which has occasioned the Death of many poor Souls; having, 'til about three Months ago, for two Years past, had but little Rain.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, Aug. 13.

In all Probability, Sirs you will be glad to have a particular and authentic Account of the Secret which has been lately discovered here, by one Mr. Brossard, a Country Surgeon in Berry, for stopping any Effusion of Blood upon the Amputation of a Limb, without making any Ligature.

In order to ascertain the Fact, an Experiment was made in the Royal Hospital of Invalids, upon the cutting off a Leg, another at the Hospital of Charity, and a third of an Aneurisme, all in the Presence of Mr. [illegible] tiniere, his Most Christian Majesty's First Surgeon, who approved the Operation of the Topic, and appointed certain eminent Surgeons to receive Mr. Brossard's Declaration, when he gave them this Description of his Specific, viz.

Agaricus pedis equini facia Inst. R. H. 562. *Fungus durus fusc ungularis, pedis equini figura,* C. B. Pin. Park. 1323. *(fig. mal.) in cauticibus nascens, unguis equini figura,* C. B. Pin. 372. 3. *F. arboreis ad ellychnium,* I. B. 3. 840.

The Author of this Discovery suggests, that the best Agaric is to be found upon old Oaks that have been lopped, ought to be carefully gathered in the Months of August and September, and is to be kept constantly in a dry Place. As to the Manner in which he uses his Specifick, it is thus:

He first takes off the outward Bark of the Agaric with a Knife, under which lies a spungy fungous Substance, that feels to the Touch not unlike Buff, this being taken out, it is beat a little, 'till it may be easily reduced between the Fingers. This being done, so much of it is applied to the Wound, as may something more than cover it; on this he lays a broader Piece of the same Stuff, and over that a proper Bandage. This Sir, is the whole Affair, for which he has received a Gratuity and a Pension.

I am, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Whitehaven, Aug. 31.

The Cornelia, a Snow from Bergen, bound to Dumfries, with Deals, &c. was brought into this Port, on Tuesday the 26th Instant, by the Sincerity, Capt. Dowe. The Captain suspected her to have some contraband Goods on Board, went in Pursuit of her in our Channel; and on sending his Mate and Men in a Boat to board and examine her Cargo, the Master and Pastor of the said Snow, before they could come up to her, sheered off in an open Boat for Scotland, and left the rest of the Crew, Ship and Cargo, as a Compliment to the Captain.

Since she has been brought into our Harbour, there appears to be on Board, besides her lawful Freight, contraband Goods to the Amount of One Thousand Pounds: So that the whole Ship is look'd on as a lawful Prize.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be exposed to SALE, on the 11th of February, at Prince George Courthouse, being Court-Day.

ALL the Lands and Lots belonging to the Estate of the Reverend Robert Rose, deceased, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heir of the said Rose, to *Andrew Spread* Merchant in *Norfolk*, who will give Deeds to the Purchasers, and take Security if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving good Security.

Prince George County, December 17, 1748.

TAKEN up, a Black Mare, about four Feet, three Inches high, branded thus, C The Owner may have her on proving his Property, &c. Thomas Rose.

THE

Williamsburg, December 17, 1752.

THE Company of Comedians intend to be at *Petersburg* by the Middle of next Month, and hope that the Gentlemen and Ladies who are Lovers of Theatrical Entertainments, will favour them with their Company.

TAKEN up Two stray'd Horses, one a dark Bay, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I R, the other a Sorrel, branded as the other, both of their Age unknown. Any Person proving their Property may have them, paying Charges, at *Capt. Dyson's* in *Hanover*, on paying the Charges of this Advertisement, according to Law.

William Archer.

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, at the late Dwelling-House of Col. Robert Bolling, deceas'd, on Appamattox *River, on Tuesday the 21st of this Instant,*

SUNDRY valuable Slaves, Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses, with all sorts of Household Furniture, Liquors, Corn, and Fodder, being the Estate of *Mrs. Jane Bolling*, lately deceas'd. The Sale to continue 'til all are sold, by

William Stark, } Executors.
Alexander Bolling, }

A CHEST of Tea, mark'd B. H. No. 3, was imported in the *Betsey*, Captain *Marshall*, from *Spain*, at *Alexander Henderson's*, for which an Owner has appear'd. Any Person proving his Property, may have it from on Board the said Ship, on paying the Charges of this Advertisement.

To be SOLD,

On the 25th Day of *January* next the Plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives, consisting of a Dwelling-House, and other Out-Houses; also, within half a Mile of the said Dwelling-House, and another Tract containing 75 or 100 Acres of good Land, by and another Tract containing 75 Acres, adjoining the Lands of the *Widow of Lund*; all which Lands are well timber'd and watered. Part of the Money to be paid down, and the Remainder the Purchaser giving Bond and Security, as usual, to

Dues Armistead.

Taken up by the Ship *Betsey*, Capt. *Tabeau*, two Barrels of Pitch, marked [illegible] and Crow's Foot between. The Owner may have the same by proving Property, and paying Charges, living in *Petersburg*.

James York.

Northumberland County, December 8, 1752.

TAKEN up on the Subscriber's Plantation, a middle-siz'd grey Mare, branded on the near Buttock R. The Owner may have her on proving Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Moses Kerr.

Albemarle County, Mercer's River, November 25, 1752.

TAKEN up a Bay light Bay Horse, branded [illegible], shipp'd to be about 5 Years old, and a Trotter. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John M'Colloch.

To be LEASED on easy Terms for seven Years, to commence on or before the first of February next,

A Tract of Land in *Norfolk* County, within 20 Miles of *Norfolk*, containing [illegible] Acres, [illegible] of which are clear Land, on two Plantations well fenced; on which are two Dwelling-Houses, with all necessary Houses in good Repair; as also twelve good Orchards, and Stock consisting of upwards of 100 Head of Cattle, besides Horses, Hogs, Sheep, &c. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *James Bowers* in *Williamsburg*, or the Subscriber in *Norfolk*.

November 28, 1752.

TAKEN up, at the Subscriber's Plantation, at *Augusta* County, a dark Bay Horse, about [illegible] Years old, [illegible] Feet high, branded on the near Buttock [illegible], a Crown Piece on Shoulder. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

William Bowlesjun.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Albemarle* County, on *Appomattox River*, in *April* 1750, a large black Mare, branded on the near Buttock [illegible], has a Scar [illegible]. Also taken up, in *April* 1749, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock I, and has a Foal by a Jack-Horse. They have both lived about the said County. The Owner may have them again, approving their Property and paying Charges.

Reuben Taylor.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in *Albemarle* County, on *Appomattox River*, in *April* 1750, a large black Mare, branded on the near Buttock [illegible], paces a little. Also taken up, in *April* 1749, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock I, has had a Foal by a Jack-Horse. They have both lived about the said County. The Owner may have them again, approving their Property and paying Charges.

Reuben Taylor.

Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1752.

WHEREAS my Wife *Ann* (from whom I have been unfortunately forced) hath made away with several of my Goods, I desire all Persons not to trust her with any Thing on my Account, as I will not pay any Debt she shall contract; and whereas I am informed that she intends to carry off more of my Goods, I will prosecute them to the utmost Rigour of the Law; I also forewarn all Persons from harbouring, entertaining, or dealing with her, on any Account whatsoever.

John Barrow.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder (pursuant to the Will of James Johnson, late of Charles-City County) on the first Day of January next,

A Tract of Land [illegible] adjoining to Col. *Randall Revell's* Land, and a Plantation from [illegible], with a Dwelling-House, and a Store-House, with the best Part of their Stock of Goods, &c. as in the said Will more particularly is expressed, and the Mansion Goods will be allowed to the Widow, upon the giving Bond, &c.

Richard Cocke, }
Benjamin Cocke, } Executors.

Petersburg, December 9th, 1752.

THERE was landed with the Subscriber's Goods, imported in the *Mary*, Capt. *Hayhead*, containing Earthen Ware, mark'd H N°. 58. The Owner may have it, on paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

William Nevison.

Nov. 2, 1752.

AS the Subscriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he proposes in the mean Time to dispose of his Plantation in *Prince George* County, on *James River*, containing 600 Acres, whereon he has made Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Barley, on which is a convenient Dwelling-House, two Story high, 60 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen, and other Houses, also the Warehouse of *Mayes*, a publick Ferry to *Westover*, and a Store with a Room and Bricke Chimney, and Warehouse well fixed for Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Also a Plantation above 6 Miles from *Mayes*, containing 224 Acres, on which is a Mill and convenient Plantation, distant about 12 Miles from *Mayes* and 6 from the Mill, of 200 Acres, well provided with Houses, and what else is necessary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 35 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradesmen and House Servants.

Any Person inclining to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subscriber, or *Mayes*, who will let them know the Terms.

C. Wilson.

To be SOLD, on the first Thursday in January next, for ready Money,

A LARGE Parcel of choice valuable Slaves, at the Plantation of Major *William Walker*, deceas'd, at *Pamptanzey*, in *Bristol* County.

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester* County, about the Middle of *June* last, a large dark Bay Draught Horse, branded on the Shoulder A. Whoever brings him to me, or gives Intelligence, so that I may have him again, shall have Half a Pistole Reward, and if taken out of the County a Pistole, paid by

Ralph Flood.

Mr. HUNTER,

AS I am about to publish an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court, I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Prospect of saving myself, though the Treatment I met from the Subscribers to the last had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind. You must be sensible that near 2500 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subscribers, after they were not only printed, but bound, so that besides above 200 Pounds Interest of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition cost me, I have not only lost all my own Labour but am above 50 Pounds out of Pocket. I therefore propose,

That the Abridgment shall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the last, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Assembly shall be abridged under its proper Head, but where any Act contains different Matters, such Part or Parts of it, as relates to every distinct Matter shall be abridged under several and distinct Heads.

That there shall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Justice of the Peace, and every Officer whatsoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables shall be added to render the Whole complete.

That every Subscriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon subscribing, for which a Receipt shall be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

As the Disappointment I have already met with, will be a sufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are subscribed for; All Persons willing to subscribe are desired to send their Names, and Places of Abode, to *Williamsburg*; where constant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, during the Sitting of the General Court, to receive their Subscriptions, and give out Receipts; They may likewise be left at Mr. *Charles Dick's*, at *Petersburg*, and at the *Printing-Office*.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for some Time, and the Books may be had at my House, or at the *Printing-Office* in *Williamsburg*; but if any of the Subscribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of such Notice, what Books are then left will be disposed of to any Person that will purchase them, and the Subscribers will lose their Subscription Money.

As soon as 400 Books are subscribed for, the Copy will be sent to Press, and printed off with all Expedition.

I purpose, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every succeeding Session, as a Supplement, which shall be sold at the lowest Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clause that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on County [illegible].

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George County, on the Premises,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, wherein are three good Plantations, in good Order for Corping; and the Manner Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, viz. One Dwelling-house 48 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with a Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling-house 48 by [illegible], with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaister'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimneys, one 40 and one 30 Foot Tobacco Houses, large well for a Stock, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on one of the other Plantations are two 40 Foot Tobacco Houses, 28 Overseer's House, 8 Negroe Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

Thomas Massie.

Just PUBLISH'D,

THE *Virginia* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD GOD 1753. Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, the Increase, Decrease and Length of the Days and Nights, the Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, the Rising, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies, Court Days, Weather, Cure of a Fatal Disease, Directions to Planters, &c. &c.

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of Thirty Eight Degrees, *North* Latitude, and a Meridian Five Hours *West* from the City of *London*; using *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *North-Carolina*, &c.

Williamsburg, Printed and Sold by WILLIAM HUNTER. Price 5 *s.* per Dozen 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each.

N. B. This ALMANACK is regulated by the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, and the Substance of the Act inserted.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.